SZELICHOWSKI, St.

I made 7,000 km. with Polish-made safety belts. Motor 11 no.40:6 7 0 '62.

SZELICHOWSKI, St.

New automobile map of Poland. Motor 12 no.3:12 20 Ja '63.

SZELICHOWSKI, St.

Liliput motorcycles for zl. 2000-3000. Motor 12 no.3:5 20 Ja '63.

SZELIG, Gyula

Reflex adapter for the reception of ultrashort-wave-FM and TV sound. Radiotechnika 12 no.11:375-376 N '62.

STASZEWSKI, Jozef (Warszawa); SZELIGA, Jan (Gdansk)

Poland's medium altitude according to Staszic's geognostic map. Czasop geograf 34 no.4:393-398 '63.

P/015/62/000/002/002/002
D001/D101

AUTHORS: Widaj, Józef; Szeliga, Józef; Zarukiewicz, Maciej

TITLE: Silver pastes used in the manufacture of radio ceramics

PERIODICAL: Szkło i ceramika, no. 2, 1962, 47-57

TEXT: An informative review is given of the composition, manufacture, and application of silver pastes used in coating radio ceramics with a layer of silver. A great number of usable constituents are listed and their effect on silver paste properties described within the scope of a cursory treatment. There are 11 figures and 4 tables.

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DOSTAL, Jiri, MUDr.; SZELIGOVA, Lydie, MUDr.

Dept. of Anesteziology, City Hospital (Anesteziologicke oddeleni mestske nemocnice), Ostrava (Dostal - Head)

Prague, Prakticky lekar, No 13/14, 5 July 1966, pp 533-35

"Preflight oxygen treatment."

SZELIGOWSKI, Eustachy(Warszawa)

Laminectomy in dogs. Rocz nauk roln wet 70 no.1/4:103-105 '60.
(EEAI 10:9)

(Dogs) (Vertebrae)

SZELIGOWSKI, Eustachy

Contribution to the histolological structure of the skin of the horse. Folia morphol 21 no.4:531-535 '62.

1. Klinika Chirurgiczna, Wydzial Weterynaryjny, Szkola Glowna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego, Warszawa. Kierownik: prof. dr J.Kulczycki.

SZELIGOWSKI, S.

SZELIGOWSKI, S. Comets and Meteors. Warszawa, 1947, p. 47.

SZELIGOWSKI, S.

SZELIGOWSKI, S. Secular Perturbations of (1221) Amor, Arising from the Action of the Eight Major Planets. Torun. Uniwersytet. Obserwatorium astronomiczne. Bulletin no. 5, 1948, p. 3-10.

SZELINSKI, Jerzy

Sound in television films. Biul techn Polskie Radio i Telew 6 no.4: 17-24 O-D '61.

1. Biuro Studiow i Projektow Radia i Telewizji, Warszawa.

SZELINSKI, W.

SZELINSKI, W. We are building new grain elevators. p. 22.

Vol. 7, no.1. Jan. 1956
GOSPODARKS ZBOŻOWA
AGRICULTURE
Warszawa, Poland

So: East EuRopean Accession, Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1957

Szelinski, W.

"Plan of a typical rural granary"

p. 258 (Przeglad Zbozowo-Mlynarski, Vol. 2, no. 9, Sept. 1958, Warsaw, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol, 8, No. 1, Jan. 59.

SZELINSKI, W.

"Conditioning by steam treatment"

p. 260 (Przeglad Zbozowo-Mlynarski, Vol. 2, no. 9, Sept. 1958, Warsaw, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 1, Jan. 59.

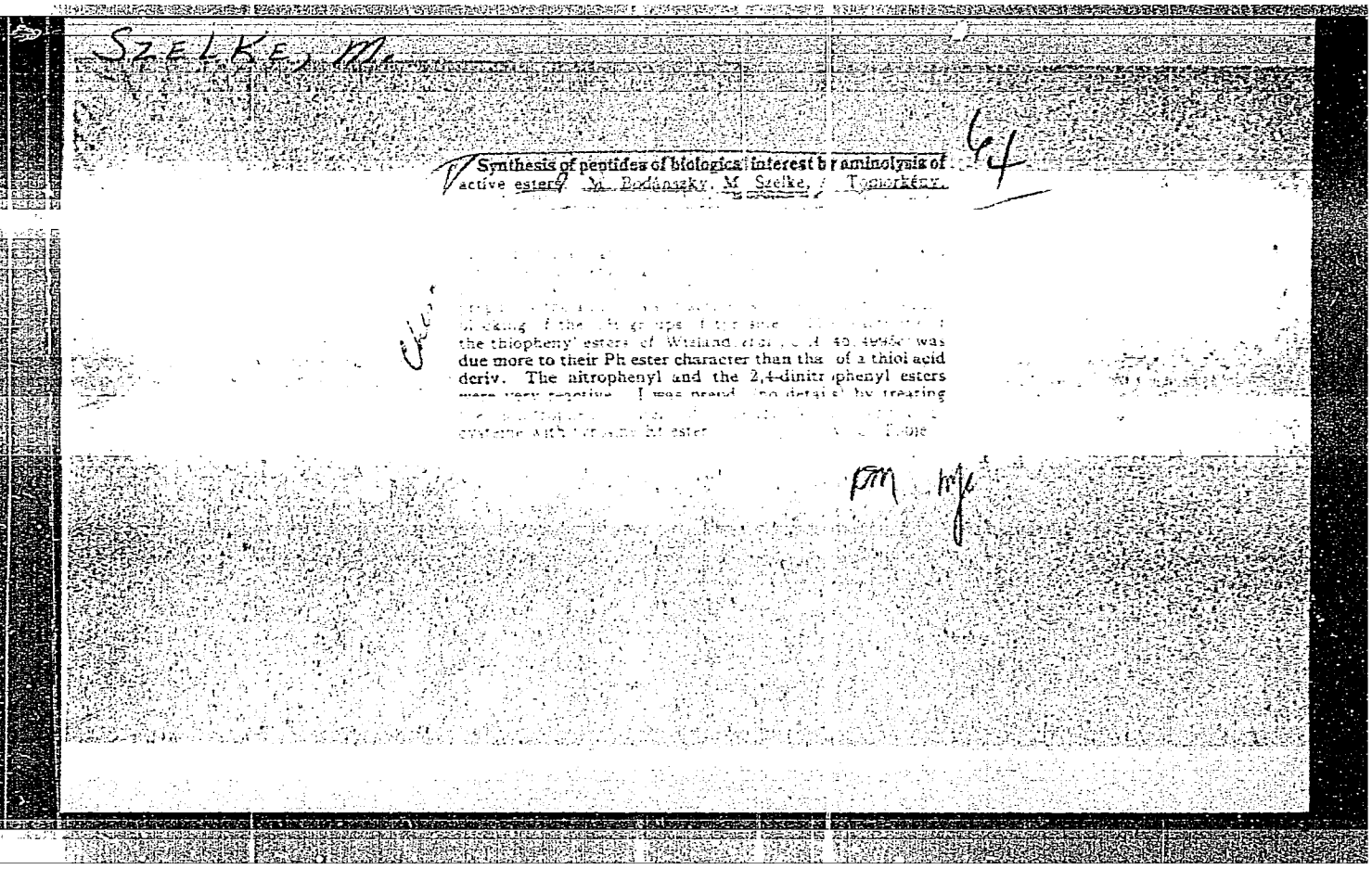
SZELINSKI, Z.

SZELINSKI, Z. Standardization of the machinery and equipment of a grain elevator. p. 27. Vol. 7, no. 11, Nov. 1956. GOSPODARKA ZBOZOWA. Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

SZIJJ, Arpad

Ornithological experiences on the open sea. Aquila 69/70: 279 [63-'65 (publ. '64)].



SZELKE, M.

64

Synthesis of peptides of biological interest by aminolysis of active esters. M. Bodánszky, M. Szelke, T. Somorjai.

[illegible] the [illegible] groups [illegible] the thiophenyl esters of Wieland et al. [illegible] was due more to their Ph ester character than that of a thiol acid deriv. The nitrophenyl and the 2,4-dinitrophenyl esters [illegible] by treating [illegible] ester [illegible]

SZELKE, M.

7

Peptide synthesis by aminolysis of active esters. M. Szelke, B. Tomarkin, E. Weiss

in AcOEt at room temp. and [illegible] ester gave the Et ester of the protected tetrapeptide. Sapon., removal of the $PhCH_2OCO$ group, and esterification with $PhCH_2OH$ produced cryst. *S*-benzyl-L-cysteinyl-L-prolyl-L-leucylglycine benzyl ester-HCl, identical with that of Ressler and du Vigneaud (*C.A.* 49, 6108g).

I. M. Bunsberger

SZELKE, MIHALY

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry - Naturally Occuring Substances and Their Synthetic Analogs. G-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 25320

Author : Bodanszky Miklos, Szelke Mihaly, Tomorkeny Endre, Weisz Erzsebet

Inst : -

Title : Synthesis of Peptides by Aminolysis of Active Esters. IV.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1956, 8, No 1, 53-57

Abstract : Description of the synthesis of peptides by means of p-nitro-phenyl esters of phthalyl amino acids. Synthesized were phthalyl-glycyl-glycinamide (I), phthalyl-glycyl-L-asparagine (II), phthalyl-D-leucyl-glycinamide (III), ethyl ester of phthalyl-glycyl-glycine (IV), hydrochloride of benzyl ester of S-benzyl-L-cysteyl-L-prolyl-L-leucyl-glycine (V). a) To a solution of 0.005 mole nitrophenyl ester of phthalyl-glycine (VI) in 10 ml dimethyl-formamide,

Card 1/

2 7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 25320

added 0.005 mole triethylamine (VII), 0.005 mole hydrochloride of glycinamide (VIII). Mixture heated on water bath for 30 minutes, after cooling and addition of 30 ml water separation of I occured, yield 0.95 g, MP 250-252° (decomposes).

b) A solution of 1.7 g phthalyl-glycylchloride (MP 80-81°) in 12 ml dioxane added dropwise to a solution of 0.84 g VIII.HCl and 1.28 g $NaHCO_3$ in 20 ml water (at 0°, 30 minutes). After stirring for 30 minutes, filtering, washing with water and CH_3OH, 1.4 g I were obtained (MP 247-250°). 0.005 mole VI dissolved in mixture of 15 ml dioxane and 5 ml hot water, added 0.80 g L-asparagine (monohydrate) and gradually (5 minutes) 0.70 ml VII, then added 10 ml water and heated for 5 minutes on water bath; by treatment with 8 ml 1 N HCl and 60 ml water II was isolated, yield 0.55 g MP 210°.

Card 2/

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry - Naturally Occuring Substances and Their Synthetic Analogs. G-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 25320

a) 0.004 mole p-nitrophenyl ester of phthalyl-D-leucine dissolved in 10 ml dimethyl-formamide, added 0.004 mole VIII.HCl and 0.004 mole VII, heated on water bath (30 minutes); addition of 70 ml water caused separation of III, yield 1.1 g, MP 183°. 0.01 mole of phthalyl-D-leucine shaken for 30 minutes in 50 ml anhydrous ether with 2.45 g P_4Cl_5, evaporated in vacuum, residue dissolved in 25 ml dioxane and added, while cooling with ice, to a solution of 0.015 mole VIII.HCl and 0.05 mole $NaHCO_3$ in 50 ml water. III separates, yield 2.23 g, MP 179°. 0.05 mole VI dissolved in 10 ml ethyl acetate, added 0.80 g hydrochloride of ethyl ester of glycine and 0.8 ml VII. After 24 hours filtered off and washed the separated crystals with 5 ml ethyl acetate and a large excess of water. Yield of IV 1.39 g, MP 192-193°. 0.0076 mole of ethyl ester of carbobenzoxy-L-prolyl-L-leucyl-glycine dissolved in 60 ml absolute

Card 3/

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 25320

acidified with HCl (acid) to pH 4.6. The oil that separated was extracted with secbutanol, evaporated in vacuum, the residue was dissolved in 5 ml $CHCl_3$, and to the resulting solution were added 100 ml of dry ether. The tetrapeptide that separated was washed with 60 ml ether, dried over P_2O_5 (yield 2.35 g) and esterified by dissolving in 40 ml benzyl alcohol and passing HCl (gas) while cooling with ice. The solution was evaporated in vacuum, 200 ml hexane were added to the residue to precipitate an oil which crystallized after 24 hours; after washing with acetone, V having a MP of 190° was obtained. Communication III see RZhKhim, 1956, 32637.

SZELKE, MICHAEL

Preparation of nitrosamines, alkylnitrites, and alkyl nitrates with nitrosyl and nitryl tetrafluoroborates. Gyorgy Olah, Ladislaus Noszkó, Istvan Kuhn, and Michael Szelke (Hung. Acad. Sci., Budapest). *Chem. Ber.* 89, 2374–7 (1956).—Adding 11.7 g. $ONBF_4$ with stirring and ice-cooling to 0.2 mole secondary amine, stirring the mixt. 10 min., fractionally distg. the filtered soln. yield the following RR'NNO (R, R', % yield, and b.p. given): Et, Et, 88, 175°; Et, Ph, 80, b_{18} 130°; Me, $PhCH_2$, 86, b_6 158°; RR' = $C(CH_2CH_2)_2$, 78, b_{18} 139–40°; RR' = $(CH_2)_4$, 88, 215°. Adding 23.5 g. $ONBF_4$ in small portions to MeOH or EtOH with stirring and ice-cooling gives 66% MeONO, b. −14 to −10°, or 57.5% EtONO, b. 16–20°, resp. Adding 0.2 mole $ONBF_4$ to 0.5 mole PrOH, BuOH, or iso-AmOH and 6 g. anhyd. Na_2CO_3 at −10° gives 36.4% PrONO, b. 45–50°, 42% BuONO, b. 72–8°, or 48% iso-AmONO, b. 87–105°, resp. Adding 13.3 g. O_2NBF_4 in small portions to 0.3 mole appropriate alc. gives the following $RONO_2$ (R, % yield, and b.p. given): Me, 87, 64–5°; Et, 92.5, 87–9°; Pr, 87, 109–10°; Bu, 91, 135–8°; C_5H_{11}, 85.5, b_{18} 109–11°; C_2H_4F, 88, b. 128–9° (n_D^{25} 1.394); C_2H_4Cl, 85, 149–50°; C_2H_4Br, 85.5, 164–5°; CF_3CH_2, 72, 72–3° (n_D^{25} 1.320). F F B

4E3d
4E2c
2 may

Szelke, M.

5

Synthesis of peptides by aminolysis of active esters. IV. M. Bodanszky, M. Szelke, D. Tomarelli, and E. Weiss. *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* II, 179–84 (1957); cf. *C.A.* 51, 5007h.—To *p*-$O_2NC_6H_4O_2CCH_2N(CO_2C_6H_5$ (I) (1.63 g.) in 10 ml. $HCONMe_2$ treated with 0.7 ml. Et_3N and 0.55 g. glycinamide·HCl, the mixt. warmed 1 hr., cooled, and 30 ml. H_2O added gave the dipeptide amide, m. 252–3° (decomp.). Similarly phthaloyl-L-leucylglycinamide, m. [illegible] from [illegible]-$O_2NC_6H_4$ [illegible] ml. H_2O treated with 0.7 ml. Et_3N, then with 10 ml. H_2O, [illegible] phthal- [illegible] glycine

[illegible] washed [illegible] 0.5N HCl and the resulting syrup washed with [illegible] H_2O and passed through alumina, but still an oil was formed. The syrup (3.2 g.) dissolved in 40 ml. MeOH treated with 2.8 ml. 2*N* NaOH acidified with HCl and 150 ml. H_2O added gave an oil which solidified at 0°; this material (3.0 g.) dissolved in 5.0 ml. NH_4, Na added until the blue color no longer disappeared, then 1 ml. $PhCH_2Cl$, 1 g. NH_4Cl and 25 ml. H_2O added and the mixt. extd. with Et_2O with the pH at 4.0 gave the tetrapeptide; this dissolved in $PhCH_2OH$ and HCl passed into the soln. gave the tetrapeptide benzyl ester HCl salt, $[\alpha]_D$ −76°, m. 192°. R. W. Lenz

SZELL, A.

IVANOCIS, G.; ALFOLDI, L.; SZELL, A.

Serological types of Bacillus megaterium and their sensitivity to phages. Acta microb. hung. 4 no.3:333-351 1957.

1. Institute of Microbiology, Medical University, Szeged.
(BACILLUS MEGATHERIUM
serol. typing & phage sensitivity of various types)
(BACTERIOPHAGE
sensitivity of various serol. types of Bacillus megatherium)

BURAN, Karoly; SZELL, Andras, dr. (Budapest, VI., Nagymezo u.49)

Incentive awards and the scope of authority; remarks on the polemic article by Emil Tasnadi, president, Hungarian Patent Office. Ujit lap 15 no.13:6-7 10 Jl '63.

1. Szakszervezetek Orszagos Tanacsa termelesi osztalya (for Buran).

PIUKOVICH, Istvan, dr.; GABOR, Miklos, dr.; SZELL, Arpad, dr.

Changes in carbohydrates bound to serum proteins and the Middlebrook-Dubos test in genital tuberculosis. Tuberkulozis 13 no.7:221-223 Jl '60.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikajanak Kozlemenye.
(TUBERCULOSIS, UROGENITAL diag.)
(GLYCOPROTEINS blood)
(HEMAGGLUTINATION)

GABOR, Miklos, dr.; PUKOVICH, Istvan, dr.; IHRACSKA, Antal, dr.; BARDOCZI, Arpad, dr.; SZELL, Arpad, dr.

Effect of paraaminosalicylic acid on the capillary resistance and on the number of thrombocytes in genital tuberculosis. Tuberkulozis 15 no.3:83-85 Mr '62.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikajanak (igazgato: Szontagh Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS UROGENITAL ther)
(PARAAMINOSALICYLIC ACID ther)
(BLOOD PLATELETS pharmacol)
(CAPILLARIES pharmacol)

HUNGARY

GONENIEWICZ, Maria, M.D., SZELL, Endre, M.D., KIRCHKNOPF, Marton, M.D., and BARTA, Gabor, M.D., of the Tuberculosis Institution, Megye Borsod (Borsod Megyei Tbc. Gyogyintezet) and the Municipal Hospital (Varosi Korhaz) in Ozd.

"Four Cases of Kartagener's Syndrome"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 7, 17 Feb 1963, pp. 312-314.

Abstract: The four cases, described in detail, indicate that the most serious symptom in Kartanger's syndrome is the development of bronchiectasis because this factor will determine the future fate of the patient. It is essential to ferret out all cases and commence treatment as early as possible since there are treatments which promise relief even in relatively serious cases. Seven references, including 1 Hungarian, 2 German, and 4 Western.

1/1

SZELL, Imre

Technical, as well as organizational problems of the transportation and loading of bauxite in the Gyor Harbor. Kozleked kozl 18 no.12:196-198 Mr '62.

SZELL, Imre

Traffic and loading mechanization in Polish harbors.
Kozleked kozl 19 no.39:656-661 29 S '63.

GHEORGHE, Marian; MUSCA, Berta; SZELL, Ion

From the experience of the front-rankers. Constr Buc 14 no.672:2 24 N '62.

SAS, Mihaly, dr.; SZELL, Istvan, dr.

Diabetes insipidus and pregnancy. Obstetrical correlations of diabetes insipidus. Orv. hetil. 103 no.35:1657-1660 2 S '62.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Noi Klinika.
(PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS) (DIABETES INSIPIDUS)

JAKOBOVITS, Antal, dr.; SZELL, Istvan, dr.

Pathology of vaginitis caused by trichomonal infection. Magy.noorv. lap. 26 no.5:267-270 S '63.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szüleszeti es Nögyogyaszati Klinikajanak közlemenye (Igazgato: Szontagh Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanar).

SZELL, Istvan, dr.; EMBER, Magda, dr.; NOVAK, Erna, dr.

Treatment of trichomonal vaginitis with imidazole derivate.
Magy.noorv.lap. 26 no.5:313-320 S '63.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Noi Klinikajanak (Igazgato: Szontagh Ferenc dr. egy. tanar) es A Szeged Varosi Kozegeszsegugyi-Jarvanyugyi Allomas parasitologiai laboratoriumanak Kozlemenye (Igazgato: Vetro Janos dr. foorvos).

SZELL, Janos

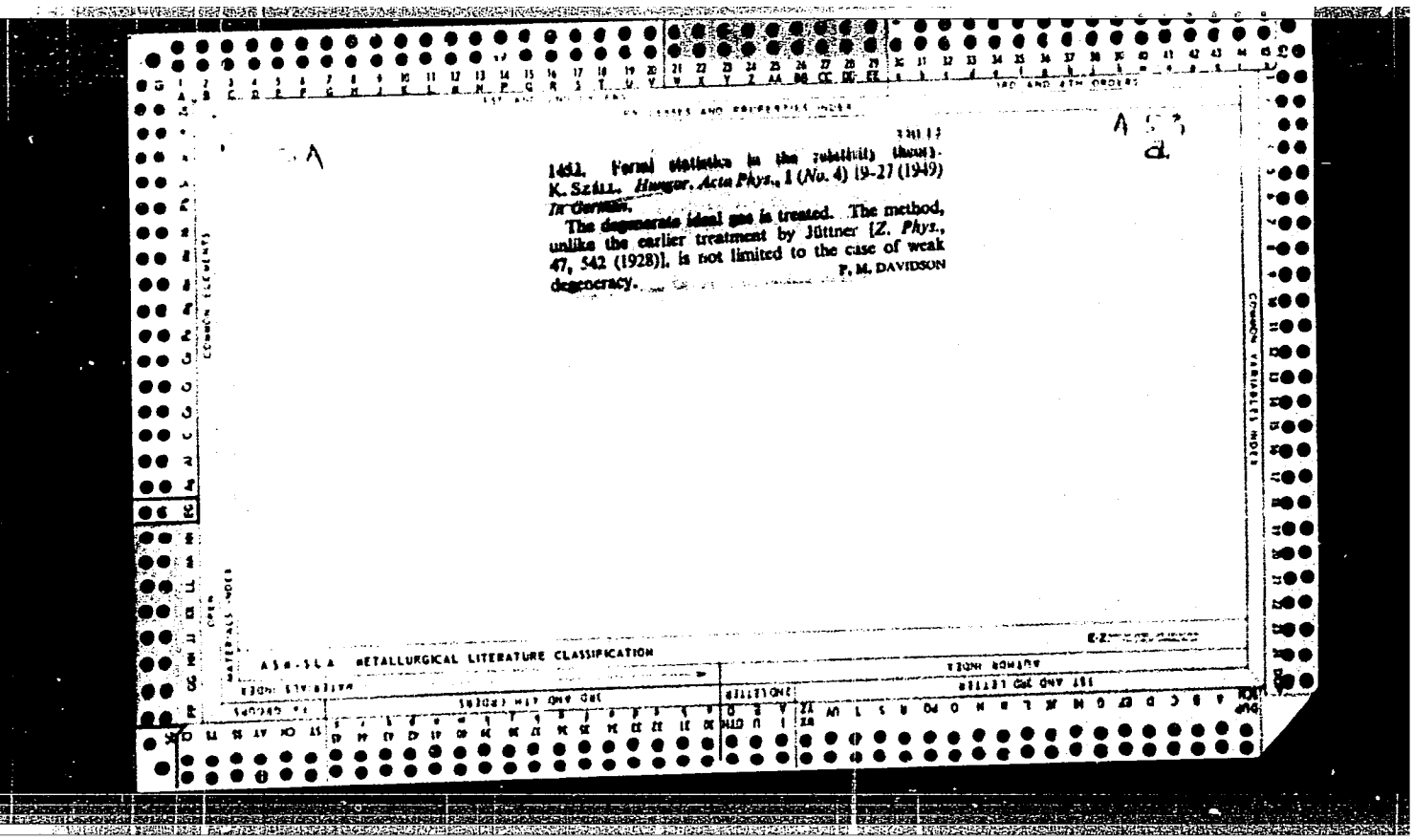
Glass in the construction industry. Epitoanyag 16 no.7:270-274 Jl '64.

1. Glass Industry National Enterprise.

CA

2

The rotation-vibration entropy of diatomic gases. K. Szell, *Acta Univ. Szeged. Chem. et Phys.* **2**, 31-7 (1948). The rotation-vibration entropy results from the rotations of mols. and vibrations of atoms. Theoretical calcns. are made under the assumptions: (1) The nuclei generally do not vibrate along the line joining them, but they perform small harmonic vibrations, the term "harmonic" meaning that the nuclei of all mols. are vibrating at the same frequency. (2) The effects of the centrifugal force and the force of Coriolis are neglected. (3) The cohesive force of the mols. is very little. (4) The changes in the arrangement of electrons of the mols. and their effects are also neglected. It is also supposed that the resultant momentum of the electrons rotating in the mols. can be neglected in proportion to the momentum of rotating nuclei. In this case the mol. rotates about an equatorial axis that is perpendicular to the line joining the two nuclei. I. Finály



1451. Formal statistics in the relativistic theory. K. Szász. *Hungar. Acta Phys.*, 1 (*No.* 4) 19-27 (1949) In German.

The degenerate ideal gas is treated. The method, unlike the earlier treatment by Jüttner [*Z. Phys.*, 47, 542 (1928)], is not limited to the case of weak degeneracy.

F. M. DAVIDSON

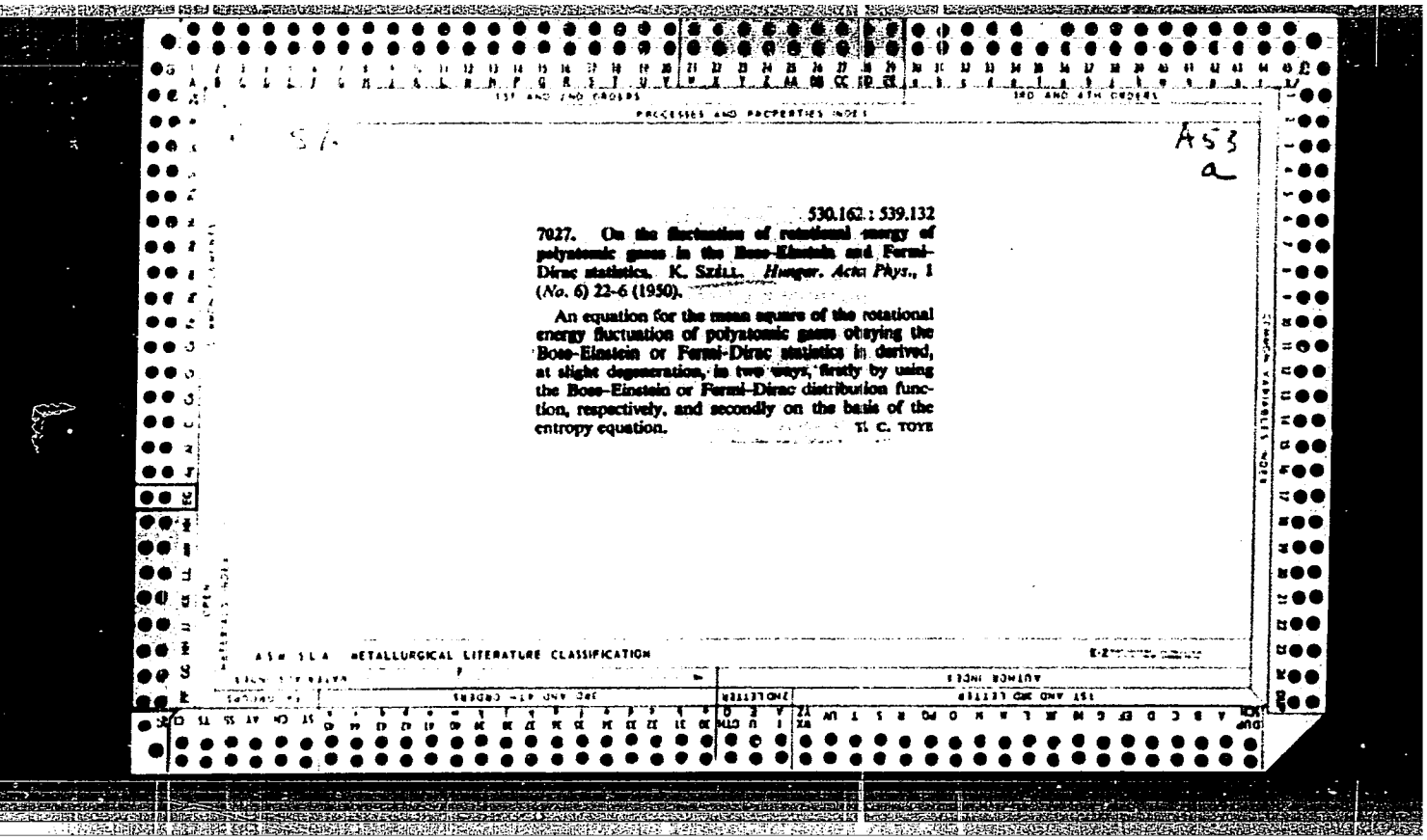
A54-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

2

CA

Fluctuation of the rotation energy of polyatomic gases in the Bose-Einstein and Fermi-Dirac statistics. Kálmán Szél. *Hung. Acta Phys.* 1, No. 6, 22-6(1949)(in English). The fluctuations in the rotation energy of polyat. gases obeying the Bose-Einstein and Fermi-Dirac statistics are calcd. in an extremely small partial vol. at a slight degeneration. The calcn. was effected in 2 ways: by establishing the mean value by means of the Bose-Einstein or the Fermi-Dirac distribution function, and on the basis of the entropy equation. Istvan Finály

1951



530.162.: 539.132

7027. **On the fluctuation of rotational energy of polyatomic gases in the Bose-Einstein and Fermi-Dirac statistics.** K. SZILL. *Hungar. Acta Phys.*, 1 (*No.* 6) 22-6 (1950).

An equation for the mean square of the rotational energy fluctuation of polyatomic gases obeying the Bose-Einstein or Fermi-Dirac statistics in derived, at slight degeneration, in two ways, firstly by using the Bose-Einstein or Fermi-Dirac distribution function, respectively, and secondly on the basis of the entropy equation.

TI. C. TOYE

SZELL, Kalman, Dr.; ZSAMBEKY, Pal, Dr.

Early and late postoperative hemorrhages of the stomach. Orv. hetil. 99 no.52:1816-1822 28 Dec 58.

1. Vasmegye Tanacsa "Markusovszky" Korhaza (igazgato: Kadas Laszlo dr.) I. sz. Sebeszeti osztalyanak (foorvos: Szabolcs Zoltan dr.) es I. sz. Belgyogyaszati osztalyanak (foorvos: Vasarhelyi Bela dr. egyet. m. tanar) kozlemenye.

(STOMACH, surg.
compl., early & late postop. hemorrh. (Hun))

SZELL, Kalman, dr.

Isolated necrosis of the cecum. Magy. sebeszet 14 no.6:372-376 D '61.

1. Vasmegye Tanacsa "Markusovszky Lajos" Korhazanak kozlemenye.

(CECUM dis)

SZELL, Kalman, dr.

Follow-up of 402 cases of gastric resection by the Billroth-1 method. Orv. hetil. 106 no.41:1928-1933 10 O '65.

1. Vas megyei Tanacs "Markusovszky" Korhaz, I. Sebeszeti Osztaly (foorvos: Szabolcs, Zoltan, dr.)

SZELL, K.

On the results of the surgical methods Billroth I and Billroth II. Acta chir. acad. sci. Hung. 6 no.3:205-221 '65.

1. I. Chirurgische Abteilung (Chefarzt: Dr. Z. Szabolcs) des "Markusovszky"-Krankenhauses, Szombathely. Submitted September 10, 1964.

HUNGARY

SZELL, Kalman, Dr, SZABO, Judit, Dr; Vas Megye Council Markusovszky Hospital (director: CSELKO, Laszlo, Dr), General Surgical Ward (chief physician: SZABOLCS, Zoltan, Dr) (Vas Megyei Tanacs Markusovszky Korhaz, Altalanos Sebeszeti Osztaly).

"Successful Resuscitation Using Household Current, After 30 Minutes of Ventricular Fibrillation."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 36, 4 Sep 66, page 1712.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Ventricular fibrillation arose in a patient, after completion of an operation for duodenal diverticulum under fluothane O_2-N_2O anaesthesia, which could not be corrected by 30 minutes of cardiac massage and drug therapy. The patient was finally resuscitated successfully by application of a regular, 150 V alternating household current to the left atrioventricular border region. In response to the electric shock, not only the fibrillation ceased but heart function was also started without additional massage. No references.

1/1

SZELL, Laszlo, dr.

Development of manufacturing and applying glass products in the construction industry. Magy ep ipar 10 no.12:545-554 D '61.

SZELL, Laszlo, dr.

Heat insulating glass. Magy ep ipar 10 no.6:246-255 '61.

SZELL, Laszlo, dr., egyetemi tanar

State of the works on school reform at the Faculty of Architectural Engineering, Technical University of Construction Industry and Transportation. Magy ep iapr 12 no.2:91-92 '63.

1. Epitoipari es Kozlekedesi Muszaki Egyetem Epiteszmernoki Karanak dekanja.

SZIHL, S.

Model experiment with the bottom outlet of Gutorfold Dam. p. 116.
HIDROLOGIAI KOZLONY. HYDROLOGICAL JOURNAL, Budapest, Vol. 35, no. 3/4, Mar./Apr. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955, Uncl.

SAROSI, Ferenc, okleveles gepeszmernok; SZELL, Sandor, okleveles geprszmernok

Practical methods for accelerating looms. Magy textil 14 no. [illegible]
553 D '62.

1. Magyar Pamutipar.

SZELL T.

The role of hydrochloric acid in the Fries reaction. I.
Árpád [illegible] Tamás Széll and Márta Windholz (Univ.
[illegible]
German [illegible]
the Fries reaction were investigated [illegible] by working under [illegible]
that the decrease of the HCl concn. by working under [illegible]
duced pressure caused a decrease of the yield of the phenol,
whereas an increase in the HCl concn. by carrying out the
reaction in a sealed tube effected an increase in the yield.
It is postulated as a working hypothesis that the role of the
HCl in the Fries reaction consists in the addn. of a proton
to the intermediate ester-$AlCl_3$ complex to give the proton-
ated complex $PhO(H)CR:O.AlCl_3^+$ (I) in which the o-C
atom acts as an electron donor to form a C-C linkage be-
tween the o-C and the carbonyl C atom with the simul-
taneous cleavage of the ester C-O linkage; if no o-positions
are available for the intramol. rearrangement, the reaction
proceeds in a similar manner intermolecularly with a p-C
atom. p-MeC_6H_4OAc (II) (5.196 g.) treated with ice-
cooling with 5.50 g. $AlCl_3$, the mixt. heated in an oil bath
during 0.5 hr. to 120°, kept 35 min. at 120°, cooled, de-
compd. with 35 cc. N H_2SO_4 with ice cooling, steam distd.,
the distillate extd. with one 15-cc. and two 10-cc. portions
of C_6H_6, the C_6H_6 ext. washed successively with 35, 15,
and 10 cc. N NaOH, the alk. ext. washed with 10 cc. C_6H_6,
acidified with $5N$ H_2SO_4, and the ppt. washed with 4 cc.
H_2O yielded 2.317 g. (crude) 5,2-$Me(HO)C_6H_3Ac$ (III), m.
49°; the combined C_6H_6 exts. evapd. gave 2.179 g. residue.
A run with 5.194 g. II under identical conditions, except
that the mixt. was kept 15 min. before the heating and during
the entire run at 18 mm. pressure, gave 2.158 g. (41.5%)
crude III, m. 49.5°, and from the C_6H_6 exts. 2.392 g. res-
idue. In a similar run with 5.074 g. II heated at atm.
pressure 5 hrs. at 70°, the yield of II was 1.322 g., m. 48.5°;
the residue from the C_6H_6 exts. was 3.148 g. In a parallel
run under 8 mm. pressure 5.116 g. II gave 1.172 g. crude II,
[illegible] residue 5,2-$Me(Me_2CH)$-
[illegible] $AlCl_3$ in [illegible] Ph-
[illegible]
[illegible] crude thymyl Me ketone V
usual manner yielded [illegible] g. crude thymyl Me ketone V,
m. 125° with sintering at 115°; in identical runs the yields
of V were 50.5 and 55%, resp. IV (3 g.) in 15 cc. $PhNO_2$
gave similarly with 4 g. $AlCl_3$ 2.67 crude V, m. 124-5°. IV
(3 g.) and 2.5 g. $AlCl_3$ in 15 g. $PhNO_2$ satd. with dry HCl
and the mixt. heated 5 hrs. at 40° in a sealed tube and then
worked up in the usual manner gave 2.68 g. crude V, m.
125°; in another identical run the yield of V was 94%.
o-$O_2NC_6H_4OAc$ (VI) and 6.6 g. $AlCl_3$ in 13 cc. $PhNO_2$ satd.
with dry HCl, the mixt. heated in a sealed tube 1.5 hrs. at
100°, let stand 24 hrs. at room temp., decompd. with 40 g.
ice and 8 cc. concd. HCl, steam distd., and the distn. residue
filtered gave 0.49 g. crude 4,3-$HO(O_2N)C_6H_3Ac$ (VII), m.
126-30°; the filtrate extd. with two 60-cc. portions of Et_2O,
the ext. washed with five 20-cc. portions of 3% aq. NaOH,
and the alk. ext. acidified with 15 cc. concd. HCl gave 0.3 g.
crude VII, m. 117-21.5°; the aq. phase of the steam dis-
tillate extd. with two 50-cc. portions of Et_2O, the Et_2O ext.
washed with three 10-cc. portions of 3% aq. NaOH and the
alk. ext. acidified with 5 cc. concd. HCl gave 0.02 g. crude
VII, m. 128-30°, bringing the total yield to 40.5%; from the
distd. $PhNO_2$ layer only o-$O_2NC_6H_4OH$ could be recovered;
in a similar run with 5 g. VI the yield of VII was 2.04 g. In a
similar run, except that the $PhNO_2$ had been satd. previously
with dry HCl, 5 g. VI, gave 2.18 g. crude VII. In a run with
5 g. VI during 1.5 hrs. at 100° *in vacuo*, the yield of crude VII
was only 0.83 g. m-$O_2NC_6H_4OAc$ (VIII) (5 g.) and 3.6 g.
$AlCl_3$ heated 8.5 hrs. at 125°, the cooled mixt. decompd.

(over)

I. ÁRPÁD GERECS, etc.

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with 20 g. ice and 9 cc. concd. HCl, extd. with three 20-cc. and one 10-cc. portion CCl_4, the tarry insol. product filtered off, the CCl_4 ext. heated to boiling, dried with Na_2SO_4, filtered through cotton, evapd., the oily residue treated with 20 cc. EtOH, the EtOH distd. off, the residue in 20 cc. EtOH treated with 12.5 cc. 5% alc. NaOEt, the mixt. cooled 0.5 hr. with ice, filtered, and the filter residue washed with EtOH and dried at 70° gave 1.25 g. Na salt (IX) of 2,4-$HO(O_2N)C_6H_3Ac$ (X); another identical run gave 1.35 g. IX. IX treated with N H_2SO_4 gave over 90% X, m. 60–2°, which recrystd. 4 times from EtOH formed pale lemon-yellow needles, m. 67.2–8.0°; hydrazone, m. 175–5.5°; phenylhydrazone, m. 215–16°; 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, decompd. at 268–70°; semicarbazone, did not melt below 300°; thiosemicarbazone, decompd. at about 238°. In a similar run 10 g. VIII and 7.21 g. $AlCl_3$ in a sealed tube gave 3.51 g. IX; repetitions of this run gave 30.5 and 31.8% IX, resp. PhOBz (XI) (4.75 g.) and 3.83 g. $AlCl_3$ heated during 0.5 hr. from 20 to 140°, the mixt. kept 15 min. at 140°, the resulting yellow resinous material decompd. with 30 cc. 0.5N HCl, the pptd. cryst. product washed 3 times with 5 cc. H_2O, dissolved in 45 cc. N NaOH at about 70°, filtered through cotton, the filter washed with 5 cc. N NaOH and 5 cc. H_2O, the combined filtrate acidified with about 25% HCl, and the ppt. washed 3 times with 5-cc. portions of H_2O and dried at 60° gave 4.32 g. p-HOC_6H_4Bz (XII), m. 115–20° with slight sintering at 103°. In a similar run with 5.07 g. XI at 1–2 mm. pressure was obtained 4.16 g. XII, m. 110–16° with sintering at 105°; repetitions of this run gave 80.7 and 88.7% XII, resp. 5,2-$Me(Me_2CH)C_6H_2$-OBz (3.00 g.) and 2.60 g. $PhNO_2$ in 20 g. PhNO heated 5 hrs. at 50°, the dark green-brown mixt. poured into 50 cc. ice water, acidified with 20 cc. 10% HCl, warmed on the water bath until clear, extd. successively with 30, 10, and 10 cc. C_6H_6, the C_6H_6 ext. washed with two 25-cc. portions of H_2O, treated with 25 cc. N NaOH, steam distd., the residue filtered warm through cotton, the filtrate cooled, acidified with 7 cc. of about 25% HCl, and the cryst. ppt. washed with two 5-cc. portions of H_2O and dried gave 1.00 g. crude product, m. 95–100°, which, ground with 0.33 g. $NaHCO_3$ and 7 cc. H_2O, washed with two 3-cc. portions of H_2O, and dried gave 0.63 g. (21%) thymyl Pr ketone (XIII), m. 138–44°; repetitions of this run gave 29.3 and 18% XIII, resp. In a similar run at 15 mm. pressure was obtained 11.2% purified XIII, m. 132–8° with slight sintering at 115°; a repetition of this run gave 10% XIII.

F. W. Hoffmann

SZELL, T.; SIPOS, GY. SZENTGALI, GY.

The Fries rearrangement of 3-nitro- and 4-nitro-phenylacetate. p. 148. (Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Budapest, Vol. 59, no. 5, May 1953. (Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Budapest, Vol. 59, no. 5, May 1953)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

SZELE, TAMAS.

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New nitrochalcones. Tamás Szélé and Sándor Bajusz (Tudományegyetem Alkalmazott Kém. Tanszéke, Szeged, Hung.). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 60, 5-7(1954).—By means

chalcone (I), m. 168–9°, was prepd. by dissolving 0.2 g. 2,4-HO(O$_2$N)C$_6$H$_3$Ac in 7 ml. *N* NaOH, adding 0.3 ml. BzH, washing the resulting ppt. with EtOH, recrystg. twice from EtOH, treating the Na salt with Ac$_2$O 2 hrs. at 150°, pouring into dild. H$_2$O and recrystg. the product twice (96% EtOH). 2'-Hydroxy-6'-nitrochalcone (II), m. 179°, and 3'-nitro-4'-hydroxychalcone, m. 157–8°, were similarly prepd. by dissolving 3,4-HO(O$_2$N)C$_6$H$_3$Ac and BzH in 96% EtOH and refluxing in acid medium. 7-Nitroflavonone, m. 133–3°, was prepd. from I, and the 6-O$_2$N compd., m. 176–8°, from II. By dissolving in 1.5*N* NaOH and agitating at room temp. with *m*-O$_2$NC$_6$H$_4$CHO 2'-hydroxy-3,4-dinitrochalcone, m. 212–14°, was prepd. from 2,4-HO(O$_2$N)-C$_6$H$_3$Ac. By Dilthey's method (*cf.* D., *et al.*, *C.A.* 24, 9),

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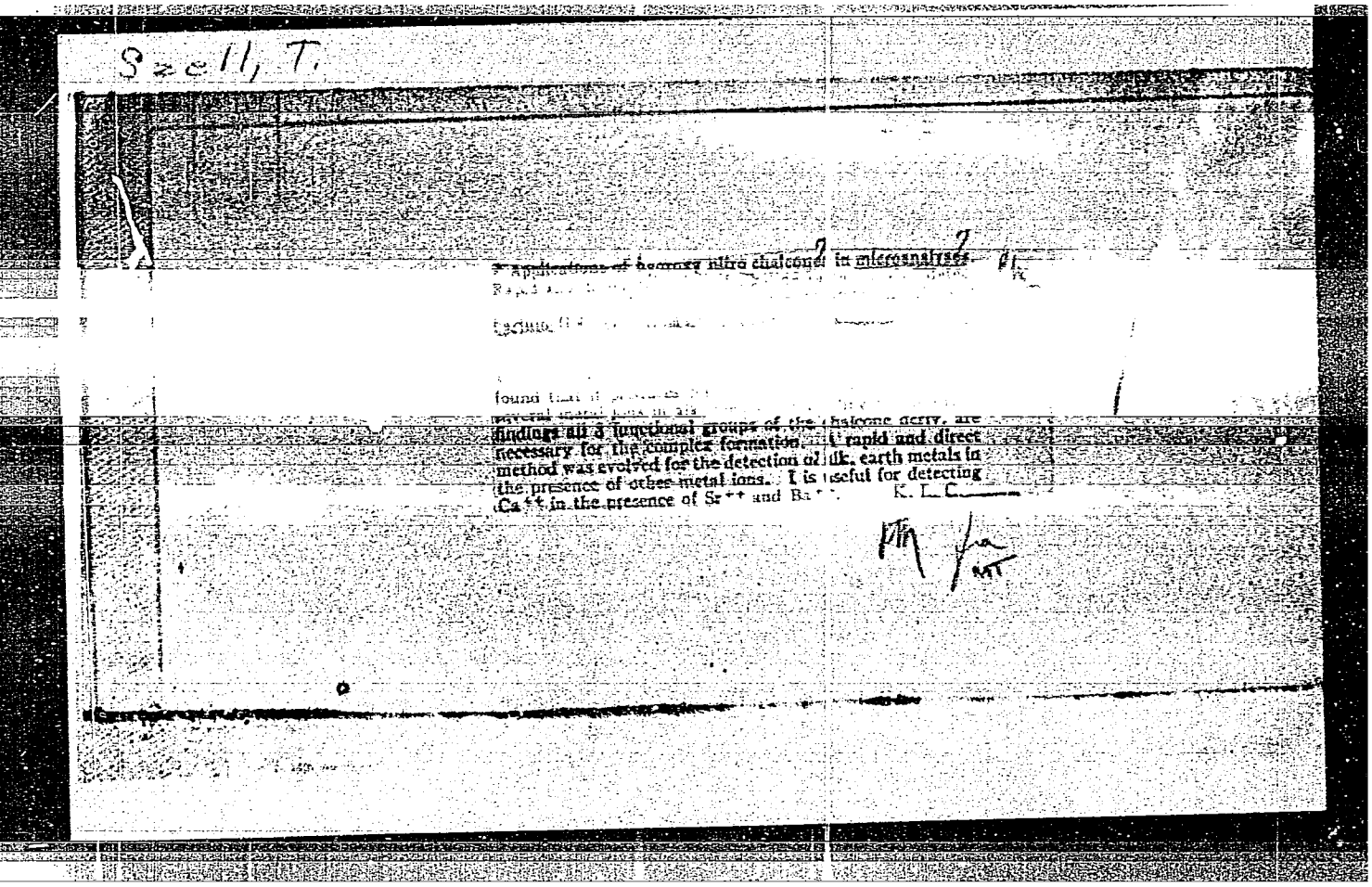

Sz e l l, T.

Applications of benzoyl nitro chalcone in microanalysis

found that

several metal ions in its

findings all 3 functional groups of the chalcone deriv. are necessary for the complex formation. A rapid and direct method was evolved for the detection of alk. earth metals in the presence of other metal ions. It is useful for detecting Ca^{++} in the presence of Sr^{++} and Ba^{++}. K. L. C.

SZELL, T.

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35. The effect of substituents on chalcone formation. T. Szell, S. Bajusz. *Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat.* Vol. 61, 1955, No. 8, pp. 235—236. 4 tabs.

The reaction between hydroxy, nitro, hydroxynitro-acetophenones and benzaldehyde was investigated at different temperatures in the presence of catalysts (sodium methoxide catalyst was used in methanolic solutions and sodium hydroxide in aqueous solutions). The experiments were carried out under strictly identical conditions and the substituting groups were classified according to their advantageous properties in respect to chalcone formation based upon the yields obtained. The chalcone formation was promoted by the substituting groups in the following order: 2-NO_2- > > 4-NO_2- > 3-NO_2- > 3-OH- > 2-OH- > 4-OH- > 2-OH -4-NO_2- > 2-OH-5-NO_2- > 3-NO_2-4-OH- > 2-NO_2-3-OH-. No chalcone was formed in aqueous solutions with 2-hydroxy or 4-hydroxy-acetophenones but the 2-hydroxy-4-nitro, 2-hydroxy-5-nitro and 3-nitro-4-hydroxy-acetophenones yielded the corresponding chalcones even in aqueous media. Therefore the chalcone formation may be attributed to the nitro groups present and the following order was established: 4-NO_2-2-OH- > 5-NO_2-2-OH- > 3-NO_2-4-OH-. In general it may be concluded that the chalcone formation was accelerated by those substituting groups which decreased the strength of the carbon-hydrogen linkage at the omega carbon atom of the acetophenone molecule.

SZELL, T.

Hidroplex, new water repellent. p. 77.
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Texilipari Muszaki es Todomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest.
no. 2, Feb 1956.

SOURCE: EEAL, Vol 5, no. 7, July 1956.

STAELL, T.

Preparation of 2-hydroxy-4-nitropropiophenone. T. Snell and A. Hauser (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Acta Univ. Szegediensis, Acta Phys. et Chem.* (N.S.), 2, 137–9(1956)(in English).—The Fries rearrangement of 3-nitrophenyl propionate gave 20% 2-hydroxy-4-nitropropiophenone (I) in a solvent and 14.0% without solvent. The structure of I was proved by oxidation with alk. $KMnO_4$ to 2-hydroxy-4-nitrobenzoic acid. The phenylhydrazone of I hydrolyzes slowly and can be acetylated only under drastic conditions because of H bond formation with the OH group. H. Newmark

SZELL, T. ~~Tamas~~.

Preparation of diphenylamine from diphenylurethan: Tamás Szél (Szentháromság u. 15, Szeged, Hung.). *Naturwissenschaften* 44, 398(1957).—Ph_2NCO_2Et was converted to Ph_2NH by dissolving in alc. and 5*N* H_2SO_4, refluxing 6 hrs., adding H_2O, refrigerating, dissolving the crystals in alc. and 5*N* NaOH, boiling, and filtering. C. W. A.

Syntheses and properties of nitrohydroxychalcones. Tamás Széll (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Chem. Ber.* 91, 2609–14(1958).—Nitro- and hydroxyacetophenones condense with aromatic aldehydes to yield chalcones which can be converted to flavanones. The influence of the NO_2 and OH substituents on the chalcone formation was studied. 2,4-$HO(O_2N)C_6H_3Ac$ (I) (0.183 g.) dissolved with slight warming in 7 cc. *N* NaOH, cooled, shaken 15–20 min. with 0.3 cc. BzH, and filtered, the residual Na salt treated with a small amt. of $NaHCO_3$ and 10–15 cc. H_2O, and the product washed with a small amt. 50% EtOH and dried at room temp. yielded 0.248 g. *4'-nitro-2'-hydroxychalcone* (II), m. 190–1° (96% EtOH and 1:1 EtOH–EtOAc), deep red in alkali. II (0.2 g.) and 1 cc. Ac_2O heated 2 hrs. at 150°, poured into 3 cc. H_2O, and refrigerated yielded 0.13 g. *Ac deriv.* of II, pale yellow needles, m. 103–6° (96% EtOH). *p*-$O_2NC_6H_4OAc$ (9.96 g.), m. 55°, and 7.47 g. $AlCl_3$ in 61.5 cc. dry $PhNO_2$ heated 6 hrs. at 120–5°, the mixt. poured onto 40 g. ice and 10 cc. HCl, the org. phase washed, dried, and evapd. *in vacuo*, the residue dissolved at 40° in 80 cc. CCl_4, and the soln. sepd. from the resin, concd. to 20 cc., and refrigerated overnight yielded 3.0 g. *2,5-$HO(O_2N)C_6H_3Ac$* (III), pale yellow needles, m. 102–3° (EtOH). III in EtOH treated with NaOEt in EtOH pptd. the Na salt of III. The CCl_4 mother liquor from the III treated with $PhNHNH_2$ gave addnl. III as the *phenylhydrazone*, yellow needles, m.

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

Tamás Szell

218° (BuOH). III gave a *2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone*, yellow powder, m. 249–50° (decompn.). III (0.183 g.) moistened with a few drops EtOH, dissolved in 8 cc. lukewarm *N* NaOH, shaken 4–10 min. with 0.3 cc. BzH at room temp., and filtered by suction after storage overnight and the residue washed with EtOH and dried at room temp. yielded 0.263 g. *5'-NO_2 isomer* (IV) of II, bright yellow crystals, m. 183° (96% EtOH and 1:1 EtOAc–EtOH), deep yellow in alkali. 4,3-HO(O_2N)C_6H_3Ac (0.365 g.) in 30 cc. *N* NaOH shaken 15 min. with 0.9 cc. BzH, stored overnight, and filtered, and the residual Na salt treated with $NaHCO_3$ and H_2O yielded 0.4 g. *3'-nitro-4'-hydroxychalcone* (V), m. 159–60° (95% EtOH and 1:1 EtOH–EtOAc); the mother liquors acidified with 5*N* HCl gave an addnl. 0.12 g. V. II (0.81 g.) dissolved in 300 cc. warm 96% EtOH, treated with 10 cc. concd. HCl and 10 cc. H_2O, refluxed 24 hrs., and evapd. on the water bath, the residue extd. with 100 cc. 60% EtOH at 60°, the undissolved portion extd. with 100 cc. 50% EtOH, and the combined exts. cooled gave 0.31 and 0.13 g., resp., *7-nitroflavanone*, light yellow crystals, m. 132–4° (50% EtOH); the insol. residue was II, m. 182°. IV (0.81 g.) refluxed similarly during 25–50 hrs., the crude residue extd. with 50 cc. 95% hot EtOH, and filtered, the filtrate dild. with 30 cc. hot H_2O and refrigerated, and the cryst. deposit filtered off and washed with EtOH yielded 0.53 g. *6-nitroflavanone;* the EtOH-insol. residue was unchanged IV, m. 176–8°. I (2.2 g.) and 1.83 g. *o*-$O_2NC_6H_4CHO$ shaken with 60 cc. cold 96% EtOH, treated with cooling with 50 cc.

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Tamás Szell

2.5*N* NaOH in small portions, kept 2–3 hrs. in the dark at room temp. and refrigerated 4 days, acidified to Congo red at 0° with 5*N* HCl, and filtered after 10–15 min. by suction, and the filtrate dild. with 200 cc. H_2O and filtered after 1 hr. yielded 1.75 g. *2,4'-dinitro-2'-hydroxychalcone*, pale yellow, m. 205° with softening and browning at 190°. I (1.83 g.) in 100 cc. 1.5*N* NaOH and 1.52 g. *m*-$O_2NC_6H_4CHO$, m. 56–8°, in 20 cc. 96% EtOH shaken 0.5 hr. at room temp., refrigerated overnight, and filtered, and the residual Na salt heated with a few cc. 5*N* HCl on the water bath yielded 2.08 g. *3,4'-dinitro-2'-hydroxychalcone*, bright yellow crystal powder, m. 212–14° (repptd. from 1:1 EtOH–C_5H_5N with H_2O). I (0.1 g.) in 300 cc. abs. EtOH treated with 6.4 g. 3,4-$(HO)_2C_6H_3CHO$, the soln. cooled to 0°, satd. with dry HCl, stored overnight at room temp., dild. with 600 cc. H_2O at 0°, and filtered, the residue washed, dissolved in 250 cc. hot 96% EtOH, dild. with 400 cc. H_2O of 50°, refrigerated 1–2 hrs., and filtered, and the crude product washed with 50% EtOH and dried at room temp. yielded 0.05 g. *4'-nitro-2',3,4-trihydroxychalcone*, red solid, m. 272.5–34° with shrinking at 228°. The appropriate $O_2NC_6H_4Ac$ (0.82 g.) in 13 cc. warm MeOH cooled to 30–40°, treated with 0.53 g. BzH, kept 0.5 hr. at 20°, treated with 1.15 cc. (2.5 millimoles) NaOMe–MeOH and after 1 hr. with 0.5 cc. glacial AcOH, and filtered after 0.5 hr., and the residue washed with MeOH and dried gave 0.83 (0.80) g. 2'-nitrochalcone (VI),

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2. May
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New nitrochalcones. III. Gy. Sipos and T. Szél (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Acta Univ. Szegediensis, Acta Phys. et Chem.* 5, 70–2(1959)(in German); cf. *C.A.* 52, 9048g; 53, 8068g, 21913a.—New chalcones were prepd. by condensing nitrohydroxyacetophenones with substituted aromatic aldehydes by dil. alkali as well as $AlCl_3$. The ketone (3 mmoles) was dissolved in 30 cc. *N* NaOH, combined with an equiv. of aldehyde in 5 cc. EtOH, the mixt. heated on a steam bath 2 hrs., the soln. acidified, or the chalcone Na deriv., if pptd., filtered off and converted into chalcone with 2*N* H_2SO_4 (method *a*). The ketone (3 mmoles) was intimately mixed with 6 mmoles $AlCl_3$ and heated an hr. at 145°, cooled, decompd. with ice-acid mixt., filtered off after one day, washed with H_2O and EtOH, dried at 20°, and recrystd. from EtOH–EtOAc (method *b*). 4,3-$HO(O_2N)C_6H_3Ac$ (I), 2,4-$HO(O_2N)C_6H_3Ac$ (II), 2,5-$HO(O_2N)C_6H_3Ac$ (III), 4-ClC_6H_4CHO (IV), and 4-HOC_6H_4CHO (V) were used. I gave with IV yellow needles (*a*) or bluish green needles (*b*), both m. 183–4°. II and III were condensed with IV to yellowish chalcones, m. 192–3° (*a*), and 216–17° (*b*), resp. I yielded with V brownish yellow chalcone, m. 214–16° (*a*).

T. Szél

SZELL, T

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Conductivity of phenolic esters in nitrobenzene solutions containing aluminum chloride. Tamás Széll, Árpád Furka, and István Szilágyi (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Naturwissenschaften* 46, 490–1(1959)(in English).—The resistance of 19 phenolic esters (phenyl, 2-, 3-, and 4-nitrophenyl, 1-naphthyl-, *m*-tolyl-, *p*-tolyl-, thymyl acetate and propionate, 3-nitrophenyl propionate, chloroacetate, and phenylacetate) were measured in $PhNO_2$ in the presence of $AlCl_3$ and $AlCl_3$ + HCl. The solns. were prepd. by dissolving 3 millimoles of ester and 3.6 millimoles of anhyd. $AlCl_3$ in 15 ml. of freshly distd. $PhNO_2$ at 24°. The resistance of pure $PhNO_2$, $PhNO_2$ + $AlCl_3$, and $PhNO_2$ + $AlCl_3$ + HCl (satd.) were 1.46 Mohms, 520 ohms, and 440 ohms, resp. The resistance of the solns. contg. the phenolic esters in a $AlCl_3$ alone ranged from 350 to 1250 ohms, whereas in the presence of HCl these values decreased by 50 to 550 ohms, the decrease being strongly time-dependent.

E. O. Forster

1- Jag (NB)
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cgfk

Synthesis and properties of nitrohydroxychalcones. II. Tamás Szél (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Chem. Ber.* 92, 1672–4 (1959); cf. *Chem. Ber.* 91, 2609(1958).—Nitrohydroxyacetophenones were condensed with various aromatic aldehydes by $AlCl_3$ as well as dil. alkali to the corresponding nitrohydroxychalcones. 2,5-$HO(O_2N)C_6H_3Ac$ (I) (0.37 g.), 0.54 g. $AlCl_3$, and 1.3 cc. BzH heated 1.5 hrs. at 120°, cooled, treated with 10 g. ice and 3 g. concd. HCl, and filtered after 3 hrs., and the residue washed with two 10-cc. portions H_2O yielded 0.56 g. 2,5-$HO(O_2N)C_6H_3COCH:CHPh$, brownish yellow needles, m. 123–60°. I (8.81 g.) in 18 cc. hot aq. NaOH treated with 1.52 g. *p*-$O_2NC_6H_4CHO$ (II) in 30 cc. EtOH, heated 2 hrs. on the H_2O bath, treated with ice and concd. HCl, and filtered yielded 3.01 g. 4,5'-dinitro-2'-hydroxychalcone (III), yellow needles, m. 226–8° (1:2 EtOH–EtOAc). I (0.37 g.) and 0.38 g. II heated 1.5 hrs. with 0.54 g. $AlCl_3$ at 120°, cooled, and worked up in the usual manner yielded 0.79 g. III, orange-yellow needles, m. 226–7° (1:2 EtOH–EtOAc). Similarly were prepd. the following chalcones (substituents, m.p. of material obtained with alkali and material obtained with $AlCl_3$, solvent of recrystn., and color of product given): 4'-NO_2, 2'-OH, 190–1°, 189–90°, EtOAc–EtOH, light yellow; 2,4'-di-NO_2, 2'-OH, 205°, 203–5°, aq. EtOH, pale yellow; 3,4'-di-NO_2, 2'-OH, 218–20°, 217–18°, 1:1:1 H_2O–EtOH–C_5H_5N, canary-yellow; 4,4'-di-NO_2, 2'-OH, 205–10°, 205–8°, EtOAc, ocre-yellow; 5'-NO_2, 2'-OH, 182–3°, 179–81°, EtOAc–EtOH, canary-yellow; 2,5'-di-NO_2, 2'-OH, 208–13°, 210–12°, $PhNO_2$, grayish yellow; 3,5'-di-NO_2, 2'-OH, 202–4°, 203–6°, 1.5:1 EtOAc–$PhNO_2$, pale yellow; 3'-NO_2, 4'-OH, 159–60°, 158–8°, EtOH–EtOAc, lemon-yellow and greenish yellow, resp.; 2,3'-di-NO_2, 4'-OH, 189–90°, 182–5°, EtOH–EtOAc, brownish yellow; 3,3'-di-NO_2, 4'-OH, 209–14°, 211–12°, EtOH–EtOAc, ocre-yellow; 4,3'-di-NO_2, 4'-OH, 207–12°, 211–13°, EtOAc, dark yellow.

F. W. Hoffmann

FODOR,G.; URESCH,F.; DUTKA,F.; SZELL,T.

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(KYMOGRAPHY) (SPEECH)

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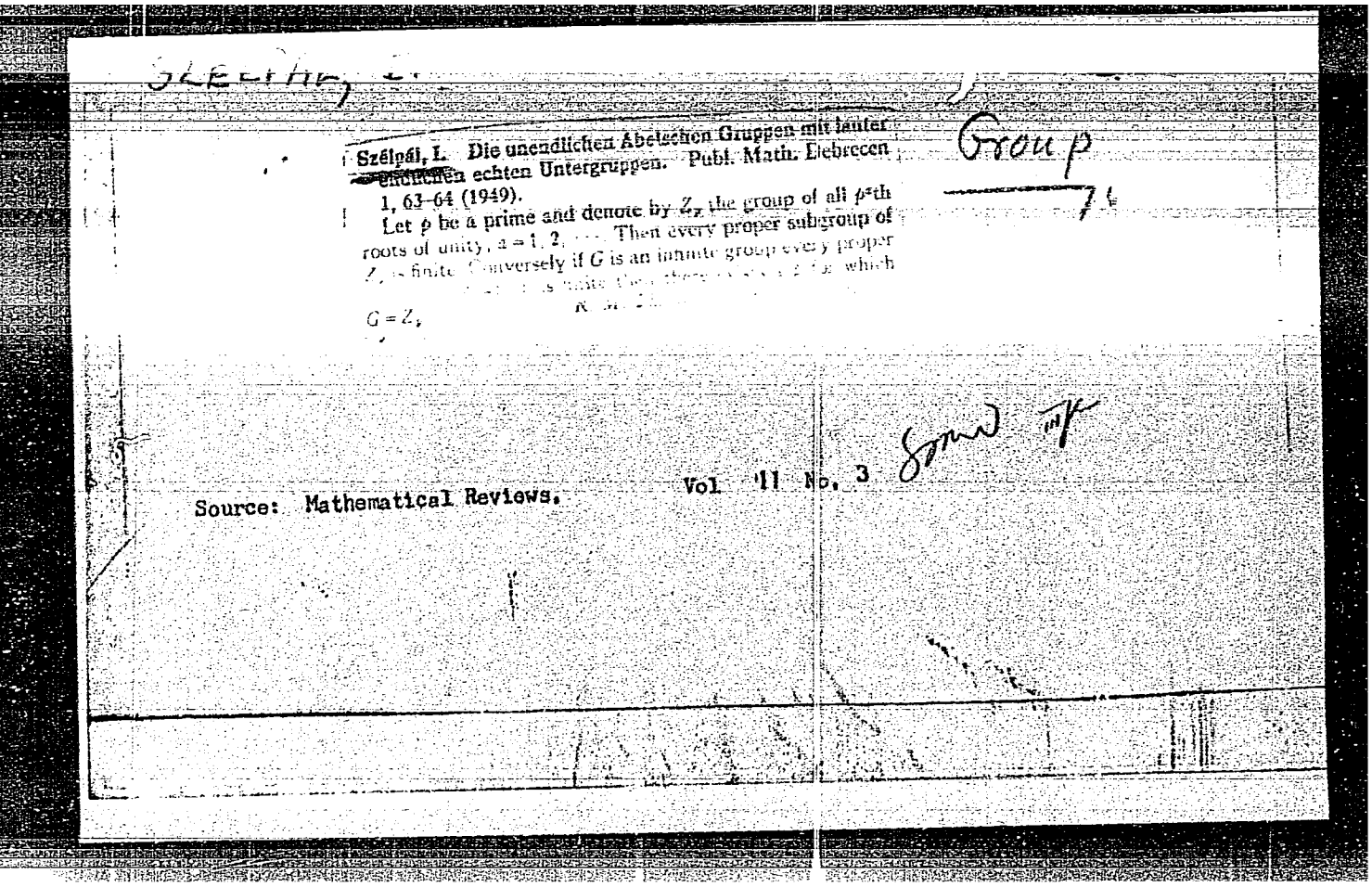
Epileptic seizures as the initial sign of late infantile form of cerebroretinal degeneration (Bielschowsky). Pediat. Pol. 40 no.8:861-863 Ag '65.

1. Z Oddzialu Neurologii Dzieciecej im. Janusza Korczaka Kliniki Neurologicznej AM w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Z. Majewska) i z Wojewodzkiej Poradni Zdrowia Psychicznego w Gdansku (Kierownik: lek. M. Sielicka).



SZELPAI, L.

Group

Szélpál, L. Die unendlichen Abelschen Gruppen mit lauter endlichen echten Untergruppen. Publ. Math. Debrecen 1, 63–64 (1949).

Let p be a prime and denote by Z_{p^a} the group of all p^ath roots of unity, $a = 1, 2, \ldots$. Then every proper subgroup of Z_{p^a} is finite. Conversely if G is an infinite group every proper [illegible] which

$G = Z_{p^a}$

Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol 11 No. 3

Szélpál, I

Szélpál, I. Die Abelschen Gruppen ohne eigentliche Homomorphismen. Acta Univ. Szeged. Sect. Sci. Math. 13, 51–53 (1949).

If G is an Abelian group for which every homomorphic image $\bar{G}\neq 0$ is an isomorphic image, then G is either a cyclic group of order p or the group with generators $A_1, A_2, \ldots$ such that $A_1\neq 0$, $pA_1=0$, $pA_2=A_1, \ldots, pA_n=A_{n-1}, \ldots$, where p is a prime.

R. M. Thrall (Ann Arbor, Mich.).

Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol 11 No. 1

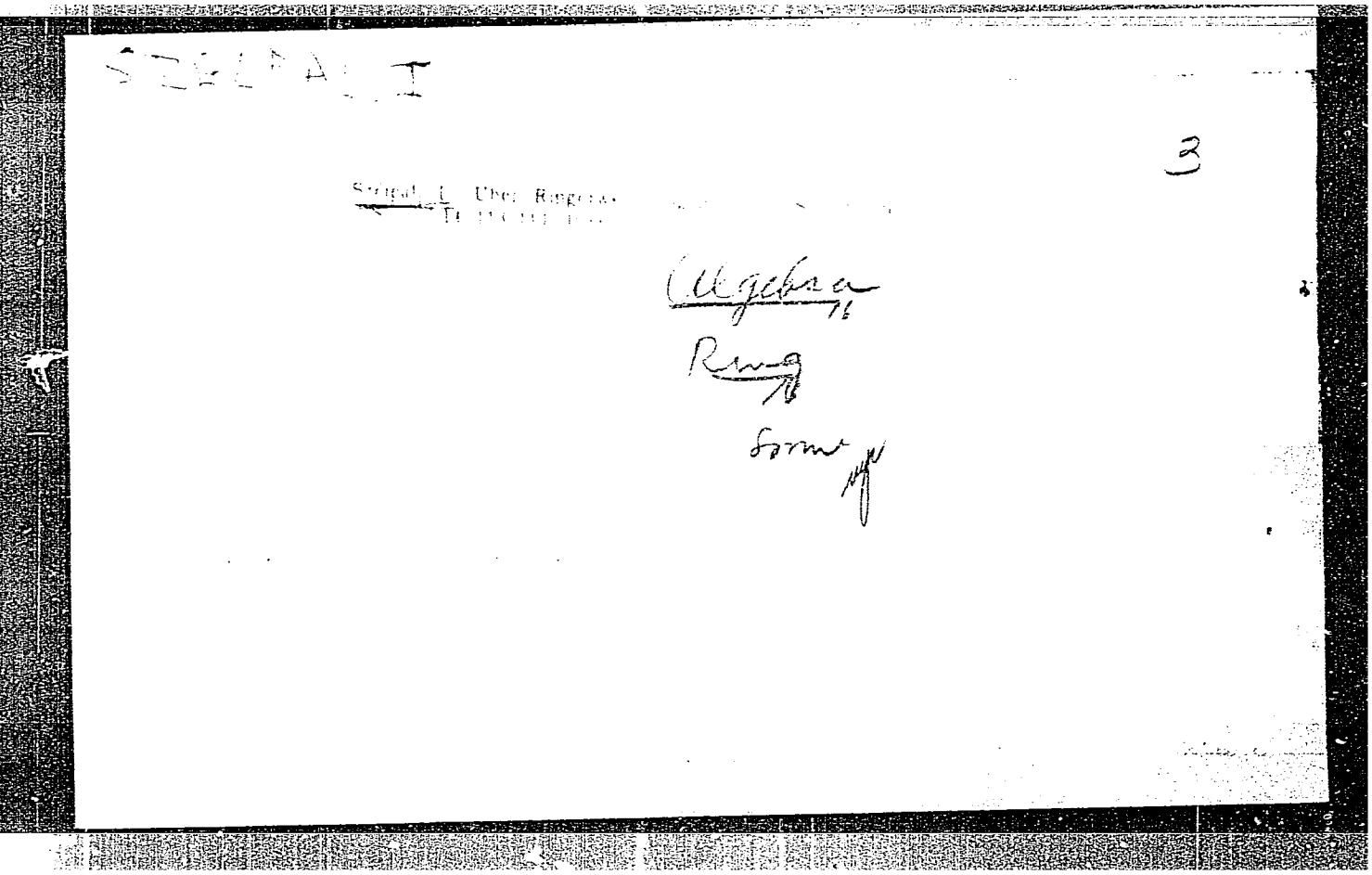
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001754510004-4"

Szegő I

Szegő. Über gewisse Erweiterungen von periodischen Ringen

M. L. Johnson (New Haven, Conn.)

Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol 10 No. 10



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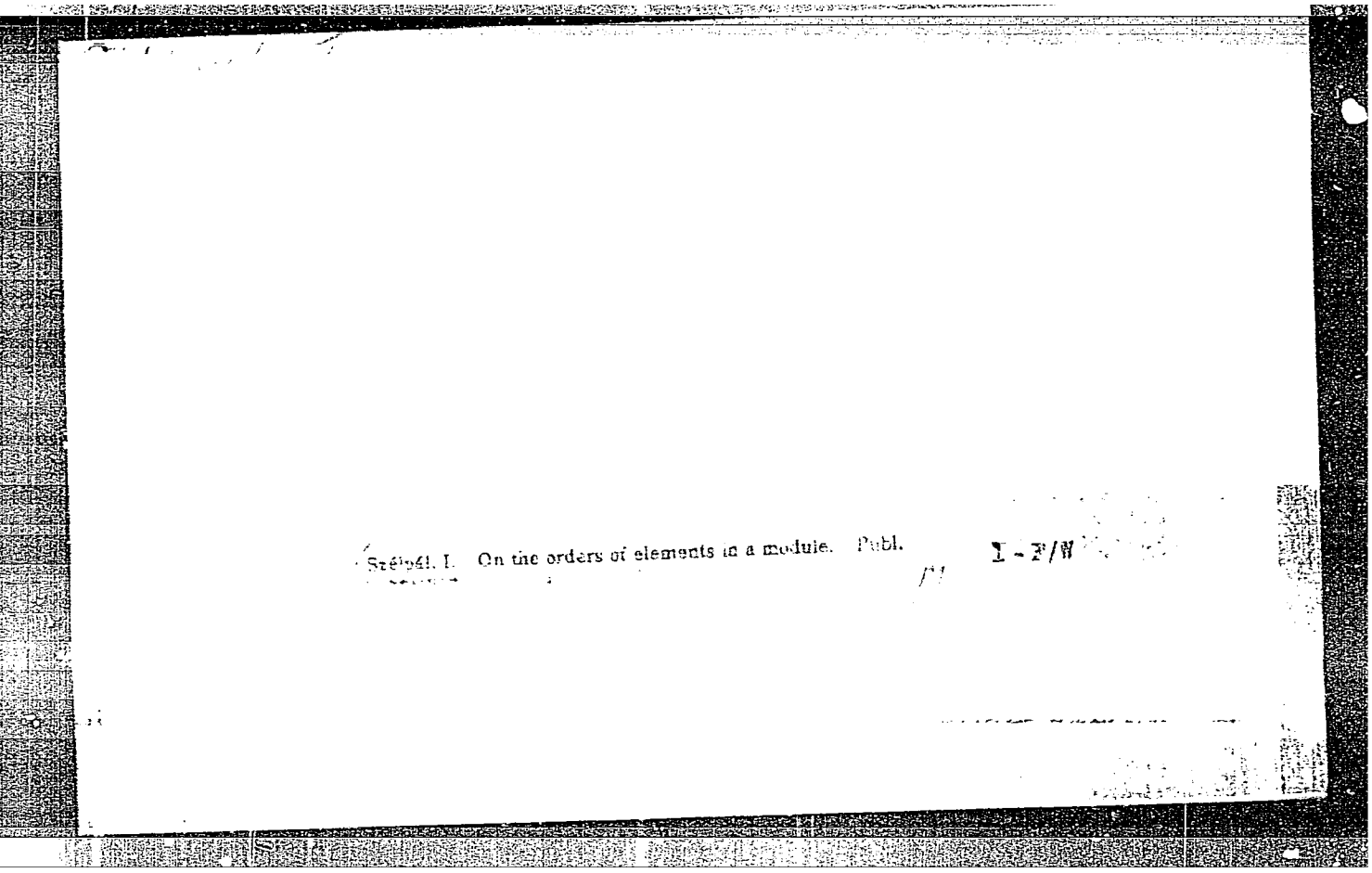

Szélpál, I. On the orders of elements in a module. Publ. I - 2/W

SZELYES, Sandor, dr.

Some questions relating to the duties. Ujit lap 13 no.11:9-10 Je '61.

1. Vallalati jogtanacsos.

(Hungary--Labor laws and legislation)

SZEMAN, Jozsef

For the population's better supply by artisans. Magy kisipar 6 no.19:1 20 S '62.

SZEMAN, Laszlo

Questions relating to the investments and comparison concerning the mechanization as well as centralization of ironing. Magy textil 15 no.8:374-377 Ag '63.

1. Textilipari Kutato Intezet.

PAPP, Andras, dr.; SZEMAN, Sandor, dr.

Two cases of tuberculosis of the tongue. Tuberk. kerdesei 9 no.4:178-180 Aug 56.

1. Az Allami Fodor Jozsef Tbc. gyogyintezet (igaz. foorvos: Risko, Tibor, dr.) kozl.

(TUBERCULOSIS
of tongue, etiol., pathogen. & ther. (Hun))
(TONGUE, dis.
tuberc., etiol., pathogen. & ther. (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 15 Vol 11/11 Chest Dis. Nov 58

2603. EXPERIENCES WITH BRITTAIN'S ARTHRODESIS IN TUBERCULAR COXITIS - Brittain arthrodesissel szerzett tapasztalataink coxitis tuberculosában - Szóman S, All. Fodor József Tbc. Gyógyintézet, Budapest - TUBERK. KÁRD. (Budapest) 1957, 10/7-8-9 (149-152) Graphs 3 Tables 3 Illus. 6

Brittain's arthrodesis is an effective operation, provided there is a definite indication, good technique and careful postoperative treatment. With regard to the indication it is emphasized that in exudative processes accompanied with severe destruction healing with osseous ankylosis is to be expected less often from arthrodesis than in fibrous processes. With regard to the technique the Merle d'Aubigne method is preferred, because the fixation of the bone graft to the ischium can be performed under visual control. The length of the fixation depends on the appearance of the osseous callus and generally takes 3 to 4 months. The origin of the bone section does not influence the result of the operation, because homotransplanted bone grafts take as well as those autotransplanted from the tibia. (IX, 15, 19)

SZEMAN, Sandor, dr.; RISKO, Tibor, dr.; MORITZ, Pal, dr.

Surgical therapy of paralysis related to tuberculous spondylitis. Tuberkulozis 12 no.9:207-210 S '59.

1. Az Allami Fodor Jozsef Tbc. Gyogyintezet Budapest (Igazgato foorvos: Sebok Lorand dr.) I. sz. Sebeszeti osztalyanak (foorvos: Risko Tibor dr.) es a Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I es sz. Sebeszeti Klinikajanak (Igazgato: Hedri Endre dr.) kozlemenye.
(TUBERCULISIS SPINAL compl)
(PARALYSIS etiol)

PAPP, A.; RISKO, T.; SZEMAN, S.

Simultaneous occurrence of bone and pulmonary tuberculosis as therapeutic problems. Acta med.hung. 14 no.3:227-245 '59.

1. Chirurgische Abteilung und I. Lungenabteilung des Staatlichen „Fodor Jozsef" Tuberkulosesanatoriums.
(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY compl.)
(TUBERCULOSIS OSTEOARTICULAR compl.)

PAPP,Andras,dr.; RISKO,Tibor,dr.; SZEMAN,Sandor,dr.

Cavitary pseudo-relapse in situ after segemttal resection.
Tuberkulozis 13 no.3:80-82 Mr '60.

1. Az Allami,Fodor,Jozsef,Tbc Gyogyintezet (igazgato-foorvos : Sebok, Lorand,dr.) I. sz. sebeszeti osztaly (foorvos : Risko,Tibor, dr.) es I. sz. belosztaly (foorvos : Papp,Andras,dr.) kozlemenye.
(PNEUMONECTOMY compl.)

HUNGARY

SZEMAN, Dr Sandor, of the Megye TB Hospital (Megyei Tbc Gyogyintezet) Department of Bone Surgery (Csontsebeszeti Osztaly), Miskolc.

"Connections of Traumas and Surgical Tuberculosis"

Budapest, Magyar Traumatologia, Orthopaedia es Helyreallito Sebeszet, Vol 6, No 3, 1963; pp 193-198.

Abstract [Author's English summary]:

After a short survey of the literature the author describes the cases of surgical tuberculosis resulting from traumatic lesions and observed in the county Borsod. It should be esta lished that this kind of tuberculosis is rather rare. It is very probably that under certain conditions traumatic lesions may play some part in the development of tuberculosis. The exact establishment of the circumstances of the accident and the diagnosis of the tuberculosis are very important not only from the point of view of the treatment of the disease but because of its interrelations with social insurance too.

[25 references, about one-half Eastern].

1/1

SZEMAN, Sandor, dr.

Our experiences in the treatment of extrapulmonary tuberculosis in the Borsod county during 1959-1962. Tuberkulozis 17 no.3:85-89 Mr '64.

1. Borsod megyei Tbc Gondozo Intezet (Igazgato-foorvos: Simon Gabor dr.) Extrapulmonalis szakrendelesenek kozlemenye.

VARGA, Nandor; SZEMANN, Bela

Images of Gyongyos. Magy kisiparos 6 no.3:5 F '62.

SZEMANN, Bela

Artisans of Erd. Magy kisipar 6 no.4:5 22 F '62.

SZEMAN, Bela

He has also contributed to the construction of the school. Magy kisipar 6 no.5:2 8 Mr '62

1. Igazgato, Rozsaszentmarton.

SZEMANN, Bela

Investigating a letter of complaint or why the situation is difficult for a seamstress at Kiskunhalsa.
Magy kisipar 6 no.6:8. Mr '62

SZEMANN, Bela

Pengo. Magy kisipar 6 no.23:5 15 N '62.

SZEMANN, Bela

Profiles in the Matra Mountains. Magy kisipar 7 no.5:1-2
7 Mr '63.

SZEMAN, Bela

SZEMAN, Bela

Outstanding instruments. Magy kisipar 7 no.7:2 4 Ap '63.

SZEMANN, ~~Bela~~

Hatchet. Magy kisipar 7 no.8:4 18 Ap '63.

M-4

POLAND/Cultivated Plants - Fodders.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, 91706

Author : Szembek, Jan

Inst :

Title : Notes on Spacing Sowings of Hybrid Alfalfa.

Orig Pub : Postepy nauk roln., 1957, 4, No 4, 41-58.

Abstract : The experimental data established that both the shape and size of the root bed greatly affect the growth and development of alfalfa, while the ability to make use of the bed varies with different varieties of alfalfa. The sowings of 20, 15 and 10 kg of seeds per 1 hectare with a varying width between the rows produced an identical plant density per row. The author's data, collected for 3 years, attests to the fact that 10 kg/hectare are sufficient with a width of 20 cm. between the rows. This amount of seeds can be further decreased through thorough cultivation. The germinating ability, the speed of germination and the

Card 1/2

SZEMBEK, Jan

Outgrowing process of Medicago media. Rocz nauk roln rosl 87 no.1:91-97 '62.

1. Instytut Uprawy, Nawozenia i Gleboznawstwa, Oddzial Gorzow Wlkp.